

# THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN

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## SMOOT HAS SIMPLE PLAN FOR TAX BILL

### Senator's Measure Would Levy On Only Six Sources

Washington, Aug. 30.—A new basis of taxation to take the place of the House revenue measure and practically all present tax laws was proposed today by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, who announced he was preparing a bill embodying the plan, which he estimated would yield \$3,895,000,000 this year. He added that he would take the question up with the Senate Finance Committee when it begins consideration of revenue questions Thursday.

The use of only six sources of taxation, including a tax on manufacturers' sales, instead of the more than thirty-five now on the statute books, was advocated by Senator Smoot. The six wells from which the Utah Senator proposed to pump revenue and the amounts which he estimates each would yield annually follow:

Income taxes (maximum rate of 32 per cent) \$830,000,000.

Ten per cent tax on net corporation profits, \$445,000,000.

Tobacco tax (present rates), \$255,000,000.

Estate taxes, \$150,000,000.

Manufacturers' sales tax (3 per cent), \$1,200,000,000.

While the six sources would produce only \$3,280,000,000 Mr. Smoot estimated that the other \$615,000,000 would be obtained from collection of unpaid taxes, receipts from war salvage and the old tax on withdrawals. Unpaid taxes, he figured, should add \$340,000,000 to this year's revenue, war salvage receipts should be around \$200,000,000 and the liquor tax should produce another \$75,000,000.

The \$895,000,000 anticipated as the law's yield will exceed the government commitments at present by \$434,700,000 according to Mr. Smoot.

The surplus, he said, could be used by the Treasury to meet other demand which might be made upon it.

One of the arguments which Mr. Smoot said could be made in favor of his program was its simplicity. "Anybody can make out his tax return," if Congress adopts his suggestion, he said, adding that it would result in a saving perhaps of \$25,000,000 in tax collections and would do away with about two-thirds of the employees of the revenue service.

### BAPTIST MISSION BOARD IN SESSION

The District Mission Board of the Ohio County Baptist Association held its regular monthly session at the Hartford Baptist Church, Tuesday, the 30th with the following members present:

Revs. Birch Shields, Cromwell; R. E. Booker, McHenry; M. G. Snell and Oscar Ashby, Route 1, McHenry; W. C. Taylor, Rosine; Russell Walker, Hartford; John A. Bennett of Utica was a visitor at the meeting.

The following Laymen were also in attendance, Messrs. Alvin and Mack Ross, Centertown; W. I. Iglesias, Central Grove; Sam Holbrook, Woodward's Valley; Thomas Baughn, Concord; James Carter, Narrows, Orville Wilson, Green River and James C. Bennett and Wm. Fair, Hartford.

### ENJOYABLE BIRTHDAY PARTY

The celebration of the seventh birthday of James Lester Fulkerson, at the hospitable home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fulkerson, on last Thursday afternoon, was a most enjoyable occasion, long to be remembered by the little folks present.

Eight couples, sitting as quiet as mice in the parlor, awaited the coming of the little host, to whom they were to be a glad surprise, made a charming picture. When James Lester finally walked in, with a bewildered look on his face, he was greeted with shouts of laughter and the merrymaking began. Each little guest brought a present which was duly admired and appreciated. The children then repaired to the yard where games, old to the grown-ups, but ever new to the young, were highly enjoyed.

At four o'clock they were called to the dining room which was beautiful lighted and decorated. The long

table was most attractive with flowers, glass and china. A large birthday cake with seven candles, graced the center of the table and there were dainty favors at each plate. Ice cream and cake were served by the hostess, assisted by her cousin, Mrs. John Lindly.

The guests were little Misses Virginia Davis, of Centertown; Irene Cox Birkhead, Louise Westerfield, Hettie Riley Carson, Lois Jane Riley, Lula D. Martin, Winnie Cook and Ruth Campbell; Masters Edward Turley of Chicago; Maxwell Davis of Centertown; Charles Campbell, Charlie Baize, Roy V. Foreman, Carlisle Glines, Hugh Milton and James Lester Fulkerson.

### J. H. THOMAS HERE

Commencing with next week, Mr. J. H. Thomas of Louisville, former editor of this paper, will do the quill-driving for the Republican during the next two months, he having consented to perform that duty during the period the present Editor is engaged as chairman of the County Campaign Committee. Mr. Thomas came down Sunday and is spending the week with friends and relatives in the Narrows country.

### HUGE POWER PROJECT IN ARIZONA GRANTED

Washington, Aug. 30.—A preliminary permit for development of 120,000 horsepower near the mouth of Diamond Creek, on the Colorado River, in Mojave County, Arizona, was granted James B. Girard today by the Federal Power Commission. One year is allowed for completing and data for a license.

Granting of the permit, the commission says, "marks an epoch in hydro-electric development in the Southwest." Potential energy available for development in the Colorado River drainage basin, it said, exceeds 5,900,000 horsepower, of which only 439,000 has been utilized. There are now eight applications on file for development of the river, involving over 3,000,000 horse power.

### BURLEY TOBACCO CROP 200,000,000 POUNDS

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—The tobacco crop of the burley district of Kentucky, which is now being cut and housed, is better than was anticipated earlier in the season, according to reliable reports received by prominent tobacco warehousmen of this city.

Plants that were early put out received a setback to some extent from the excessive heat and drouth in June and July, it is stated, but the late plants were more fortunate and have been brought out by the timely rains which visited Kentucky during the latter part of July, and this part of the crop is said to be of extra quality.

Well-posted tobacco men here assert that the crop as a whole will not be as large as that of 1920 for the reason that the acreage was materially reduced in many counties of the burley district, but that the quality will be superior to that of last year if favorable weather continues and the maturing process is not interfered with.

It is estimated that the yield this year is about 60 per cent crop in acreage, which means that it will average more than 200,000,000 lbs., as compared with approximately 320,000,000 lbs. last year.

### BETHEL

Farmers of this community are busy with their tobacco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thompson of Simmons, Mrs. Ida Barnes and Mrs. Lula Lyons, of Hartford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lunie Maples and family, this week.

Mr. Ray Hawkins is making rapid improvement.

Mrs. Rea Daniel and children spent Sunday in Cromwell, visiting relatives.

Miss Vera Hawkins, who has been teaching in Oklahoma for some time, spent the past three weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hawkins.

Mrs. Chick, of Beaver Dam, will be the guest of Mrs. Charlie Smith during the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baize of Beaver Dam, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albin last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lunie Maples spent from Saturday to Monday with their daughter, Mrs. Barnie Hocker of Midway.

### PEACE TREATY WITH HUNGARY IS SIGNED

Foreign Minister and U. S. Commissioner Bring State of War To Close

Budapest, Aug. 30.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Hungary was signed here yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Banffy and Grant Smith, United States commissioner here.

The treaty was signed in the place occupied by the American mission at 6 p. m. After the signatures were affixed Mr. Smith and Minister Banffy shook hands cordially, Mr. Smith voicing the satisfaction of the United States that friendly relations between the two countries had been re-established.

Replying, Minister Banffy said the conclusion of peace would considerably strengthen the friendship already existing between the two nations.

The peace treaty signed in Budapest brings to an end the technical state of war between the United States and countries formerly constituting the Central empires of Europe. On Wednesday last a treaty was signed in Vienna by representatives of the United States and Austria and the following day a peace convention was executed in Berlin between the United States and Germany. No details of the peace accord entered into with Austria have yet been made public, but it is understood, that both the Austrian and Hungarian conventions follow closely the lines of the treaty with Germany, which was made public the day of its signature.

### ROCKPORT HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

Rockport High and Graded School begins September 5th. All patrons are cordially invited to be present and we urge that a special effort be made, to secure a large attendance from the beginning.

Students desiring High School work may take their work here and secure full credit in any High School in the state.

### FACULTY

Prof. Roy H. Foreman, Principal, High School Subjects

Prof. E. E. Wilson, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades.

Anna Lou Hazelrigg, Third, Fourth and Fifth Grades.

Miss Flossie Mason, First and Second Grades.

### High School Course of Study (Classical)

#### FIRST YEAR

Rhetoric

Elementary Latin

Algebra I

Physical Geography

Physiology

#### SECOND YEAR

American Literature

Early European History

Latin II

Algebra II

Botany

Every effort will be made to make this one of the best Graded and High Schools of its class in the State.

ROY H. FOREMAN, Principal.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Beaver Dam Graded and High School will open Monday Sept. 5th, 1921. Chapel exercises at 9:00 o'clock. The local Board of Education and all patrons are urged to be present.

Any pupils having texts they wish to sell, please bring them, as there is a shortage of books throughout the state.

Anyone wishing further information relative to the school please call or write the Supt. for the Beaver Dam High School Calendar, which gives the course of study offered, teachers, etc.

With several high schools in the County, each maintaining an excellent course of study, we sincerely hope that every common school graduate will take advantage of the opportunity to secure a high school education.

161 E. ALLISON, Supt.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES SINCE LAST REPORT

A. G. Butler, Beaver Dam, to Henry Porter, Beaver Dam.

Robert Raymer, Bowling Green, to Zita Rhea Cox, Beaver Dam.

Clyde S. Wilson, Beaver Dam, R. 2, to Beulah Taylor, Beaver Dam.

Eldred Lee, Beaver Dam, R. 2, to Annie Maddox, McHenry.

### COUNTY REPUBLICANS FORM ORGANIZATION

McHenry Majestics

The Ohio County Republican Executive Committee met Saturday at the Courthouse, agreeable to call, in one of the largest meetings ever held by the Committee, 40 of the total of 41 Precinct Chairmen being present by proxy and in person, the greater number being present in person.

Quite a bit of business was disposed of by the Committee, among which was the starting of the Campaign Committee to serve during the campaign now on for County Officers.

W. S. Tinsley was chosen Chairman with M. F. Chumley, Secretary and Miss Harriet Flener of Cromwell, assistant Chairman and head of the Woman's Organization.

The meeting was well attended by Republicans from various parts of the County and excellent enthusiasm marked the proceedings. Headquarters will be opened at an early date and an organization perfected in every precinct within the County, even to the remotest points.

### BASE BALL BRIEFS

The Island Station club scattered hand bills all over the country announcing that the semi-pro champions of Akron, Ohio had been secured for a two game series to be played last week-end at Island. Island went to some expense loading up with a goodly bunch of stars. The self-styled Akron club rolled in Saturday morning primed to tame them. At five o'clock that afternoon the teams were still playing, the score was 17 to 2 in favor of Island and it was only the fifth inning. However the game stopped shortly thereafter. Some fan recognized a ball player or two as being from Owensboro and after more nosing around it was discovered that the team was to the last man from Owensboro. Bats and bottles flew thick and fast, the impersonators started and they were kept on the run until they were three miles down the L. & N. tracks. The Island fans didn't even allow them to get their clothes and they didn't stop running until the last enraged fan had been winded.

The Beavers dusted and when the dust cleared away the Centertown boys had captured two ball games. The first game played at Beaver Dam Saturday the Beavers dropped 9 to 4, the second played Sunday at Riverside Park they dropped to the old Mogg lads 8 to 1. Withrow worked for the C'owners in both games, seemingly doing better in the second than in the first, at any rate the score so indicates.

The Beavers play a series of two games this week-end with Island Station. This series will determine the 1921 championship. Each team has won two games, the fifth game being a tie-up affair. These games are to be played Saturday at Beaver Dam and Sunday at Hartford.

The Provo ball club suffered a clean defeat at the hands of the Wysox boys, Saturday. In the words of a Wysox fan, "the Provo lads came over with their minds made up as to the result, but they went home with their original idea very much scrambled." John Fulkerson hurled for Wysox and gave the fans a clever exhibition of what a good man can do with a good team behind him. The score was 3 to 2. The entire Wysox team played bang-up ball and are to be congratulated for laying our mutual enemy under the sod.

The local management has announced that the fans will have an opportunity to see a good game of ball every day of the Ohio County Fair.

It is apparently up to McHenry, Beaver Dam or Centertown to claim the championship of the county. These three teams should arrange to get together and by a series of three or five games eliminate all but one team, grab the all-star Ohio County team again and windup the season with a grand finish. Fair week would be a mighty good time to decide such a championship.

The Sulphur Springs school team defeated the Sunnydale ball club, Friday afternoon at Sulphur Springs 8 to 0. The school boys handed out a genuine goose egg.

The Hartford Juvenile Champions

won the double header at Riverside park Saturday. The youngsters play the game with the grace, style and earnestness of a team of old heads. If they stick together for another year or two and continue to improve and work as they have this summer, they will make the stick get mighty hot before another club can get ahead of them.

The McHenry Majestics together with some one hundred and sixty-seven loyal rooters, chartered a special car Sunday and via the Illinois Central journeyed to Grayson Springs and returned some six hours later with nine scalps dangling from their uniforms. The score was 12 to 1. You can't beat a ball club with backing like that, you may make more scores than they do but you can't beat them. The Majestic fans are loyal thru thick and thin and they root so hard that the team just can't go back on them. More spirit like that and we could have a big league circuit right here in Ohio County.

Our good friend and enemy "Jake" Stevens, left these parts recently for the Mountains to twirl the Jenkins ball club to the championship of "the holler." Jake hangs heavy with the fans at Jenkins and for that reason we wish the championship on them, as well as success to Jake.

Catcher Glenn, and short stop Crowe played with the Lumbustown, Butler County team Tuesday, against Morgantown. The game went 16 innings, score 14 to 13 in favor of Morgantown.

Rosine won from Sulphur Springs Sunday 11 to 9.

The Rosine second team defeated the Beaver Dam second team Saturday by the score of 16 to 4.

### LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Cattle—A light number arrived for the midweek trading. Best light butchers found a fairly good outlet at steady prices; slow and uneven affair on medium and inferior grades. Undertone slow in the heavy steer division, with few arrivals of strictly good kinds. Good demand continues for the best quality stockers and fed cattle at prevailing prices.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers \$7@7.50; heavy shipping steers \$6.50@7; medium to good steers \$6@6.50; fat heifers \$5@6.25; fat cows \$4.50@5.25; medium to good cows \$3@5; cutters \$5.50@6.50; light \$5@6; fat heifers \$5@6.25; fat cows \$4.50@5.25; medium to good bulls \$2@3; canners \$1@2; bulls \$3@4; feeders \$6@6.50; stockers \$3.50@5.75; milch cows \$20@60.

Calves—Market steady. Best veals \$9.50 down; medium \$4@5.50;

## GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY IS SIGNED

### Benefits Under Paris Pact To Remain; League Is Thrown Out.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The treaty with Germany, which was signed today in Berlin, was made public tonight by the State Department. It puts into force the economic reparations, military and various other provisions of the unratified treaty of Versailles, but provides specifically that the United States shall not be bound by the covenant of the League of Nations or by other enumerated parts of the Versailles settlement.

The declarations of the pact resolution are reaffirmed in the treaty and it contains, in addition, a blanket provision that any benefit which might accrue to this country under the Versailles pact is to be regarded as of full force. Germany's renunciation of her overseas possessions jointly to the big five powers is reaffirmed, as are the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, the sections relating to prisoners, reparations, finance, economic settlements, commerce and abrogation of all other existing treaties between the two countries.

#### No League Action Binding

In dissociating the United States from the League of Nations the document provides not only that this government will not be bound by the covenant, but that no action of the league shall be considered as placing an obligation upon America. The United States also stipulates that it will not be bound by the sections of the Versailles treaty relating to the boundaries of Germany, to political readjustments in Europe, to the settlement affecting China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria or Shantung, or to the establishment of an international labor organization.

In a State Department statement issued to announce the signature of the treaty, special mention was made of the reaffirmation of this government's share in the renounced German overseas possessions, the statement declaring that this provision "confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers."

#### Advantages Preserved.

The department's statement reviewing the treaty in detail, emphasizing that any advantage which might have been gained by ratification of the treaty of Versailles is fully preserved under the present instrument. Regarding such further settlements as may be necessary between the two nations the statement said:

"It is understood that diplomatic relations will be resumed upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and then negotiations can be undertaken with respect to commerce and other matters thru the ordinary diplomatic channels."

Administration officials are understood to feel, however, that commercial questions between the United States and Germany are as fully covered as seems necessary for the present by the reaffirmation of the financial and economic clauses of the Versailles treaty. In that connection there is a provision in the treaty reaffirming the present attitude of his government toward the reparation commission, by declaring that the U. S. reserved the right to participate in the commission's deliberations, but would not be bound to any such participation except by its own decision.

The text of the treaty follows:

#### Part One.

"The United States of America and Germany:

"Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November eleven, nineteen eighteen, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded;

"Considering that the treaty of Versailles was signed on June twenty-eighth, nineteen nineteen, and came into force according to the terms of its article four hundred and forty, but has not been ratified by the United States;

"Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the President July second, nineteen twenty-one, which reads in part as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Section 2.—That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there is stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have

any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have been entitled under the terms of the armistice, signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or, which, under the treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress, or otherwise.

"Section 5.—All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments, respectively, of all persons, wherever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, thru the acts of the imperial German government, or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether thru the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or other successor, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

#### Part Two.

"Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war:

"Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries;

"The President of the United States of America, Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States of America to Germany, and

"The President of the German Empire, Dr. Friedrich Rosen, minister of foreign affairs.

"Who having compared their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE ONE

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July second, nineteen twenty-one, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States of America."

#### ARTICLE TWO

"With a view of defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

"First.—That the eight advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have

and enjoy are those defined in section one of part four, and parts five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen and fifteen. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty mentioned in this paragraph, will do so in a manner consistent with the right accorded to Germany under such provisions.

"Second.—That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part one of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty including those mentioned in paragraph one of this article, which relate to the Covenant of the League of Nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the League of Nations, or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

"Third.—That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part two, part three, sections two to eight inclusive of part four, and part thirteen of that treaty.

"Fourth.—That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part eight of that treaty, and in any other communication established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such communication unless it shall elect to do so.

"Fifth.—That the periods of time of which reference is made in article four hundred and forty of the treaty of Versailles shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

#### ARTICLE THREE

"The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange ratifications which shall take effect immediately on the exchange ratifications which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate in Berlin, this twenty-fifth day of August, nineteen twenty-one."

#### Department Issues Statement.

The following statement with respect to the treaty was made by the State Department:

"The treaty defining peace relations between the United States and Germany was signed at Berlin today. It was signed on behalf of the President of the United States by Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States, who had received full powers for the purpose; and on behalf of the president of Germany by Dr. Friedrich Posen, minister of foreign affairs.

"The treaty with Germany is in accordance with the peace resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President on July 2, 1921.

"The preamble of the treaty recites sections one, two and five of the resolution which relate to Germany.

#### Rights Guaranteed.

"Article I of the treaty provides that the United States shall have all the rights and advantages specified in the resolution, including those stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles.

"Article II of the treaty defines more particularly the obligations of Germany with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles. Thus it is provided that the rights and advantages stipulated in the treaty of Versailles for the benefit of the United States shall enjoy those defined in Section 1 of Part IV and Parts V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV and XV.

"Section I of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article III of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article IV of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article V of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article VI of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article VII of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article VIII of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article IX of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article X of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article XI of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article XII of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article XIII of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

"Article XIV of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and the other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers. The other parts of the treaty of Versailles above mentioned embraces the military clauses, the reparation, financial and economic clauses, the parts relating to aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, guarantees and miscellaneous provisions.

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"Article XXIX of Part IV contains the provisions by which Germany renounced her former overseas possessions in favor of the principal allied and associated powers. This confirms the rights of

# Notice to Fordson Owners

We have secured from our Branch at Madisonville, Ky., Mr. O. V. Liles, who needs no introduction to the residents of Ohio County, having spent the greater part of his life here. He is known by most every one in the County.

Mr. Liles is our tractor service man; he will call on every Fordson owner in the County at regular intervals for the purpose of getting better results out of the tractor and tractor implements. He will be glad to tell you anything you wish to know regarding oil, implements and tractors. He will make any adjustment necessary, and will advise if any repairs are necessary.

Mr. Liles' ability as a tractor man and as a gentleman has never been questioned, and we feel that he will be a great advantage to the tractor owners. We would like for you to co-operate with him as we feel that you will be greatly benefitted by his service.

There are 39 Fordsons operating successfully in this County, so it will take Mr. Liles several weeks to get around; but if you would like for him to call on you within the next few days, send us a card as we would like for you to get the best results out of your tractor. The lubrication and the operating are of the most importance. All of these Mr. Liles will thoroughly explain when he calls on you. All we ask of you is to co-operate with us, and we will be benefitted.

Yours for better tractor service,

**Beaver Dam Auto Co.**  
Beaver Dam, Ky.

**IT DID FINE WORK  
SAYS CARPENTER**

**Akron Man Declares The Way Tanlac Helped Him Is Nothing Short Of Wonderful.**

"Tanlac certainly hits the nail on the head, for the way it has helped me is nothing short of wonderful," was the statement made by E. L. Corwin, 389 E. Thornton St., Akron, Ohio, well-known carpenter.

"Some months ago I lost my appetite and got to where I could hardly look at anything to eat without getting sick. I seemed to get no strength from what little I did force down, for I was so weak I could hardly pick up a hammer. My kidneys bothered me a great deal and my back hurt so bad it was torture to be stooping over and straightening up.

"Noticing in the papers so much about Tanlac I decided to give it a trial, and it certainly has done fine work for me. Why, I never had such an appetite before in my life, and I haven't an ache or pain of any kind left. Tanlac is the best medicine I've ever tried, and I'm only too glad to say a good word for it."

Tanlac is sold in Hartford by Dr. L. B. Bean and by all leading Drugists everywhere.—Advertisement.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

AMERICAN LEGION NEWS

With his aim the "humanization of the document" and its enlargement to include news of the "whole United States army, which includes the national guard and the reserve," Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, Chicago, West Pointer, national guardsman and newspaperman, took over publication of the Army and Navy Journal with its issue of August 20. The editor, commander of "Reilly's Bucks," Chicago war-time artillery regiment, has been prominent in the American Legion since its inception in France and was a founder of the Illinois department.

Following their successful ascent lar changes.

last month of Mount Hood, one of the high peaks of the Pacific coast ranges members of Hood River post of the American Legion have announced that the climb will be made annually. Governor Olcott and Secretary of State Kozer led the Alpine party of 85, composed of Legionnaires and state officials. The climb required two days and a night.

\*\*\*

Argentina celebrated the inauguration of faster boat service between New York and South America recently when the new American passenger liner, American Legion, concluded her maiden voyage at the port of Buenos Ayres. The post of the Legion there and government officials held a reception for the American liner's crew.

\*\*\*

Following the announcement of the Rev. John W. Inzer, Baptist minister of Chattanooga, Tenn., that he would marry free of charge all service men attending the third annual convention of the American Legion at Kansas City this fall, provided they furnish the brides, a Kansas City jeweler has announced that he will furnish wedding rings for the couples, "even if there are 1,000 of them."

\*\*\*

His refusal to preach over the body of an American doughboy killed at Chateau-Thierry because the coffin was draped with the Stars and Stripes has caused the Rev. John Snavely, Lancaster, Pa., to become the storm center of an investigation just launched by the American Legion.

Immediately took charge of the remains and obtained another minister.

\*\*\*

Canadian soldier societies have been asked to cooperate with American Legion posts of the west in the search for Fred E. Woodward, Sidney, Mont. Legion post commander, veteran of the Princess Pats and the A. E. F., who disappeared June 28. It is feared that Woodward is a victim of aspasia

**FAVOR NEW INAUGURAL DATE**

Declaring that too much time elapses between the election and inauguration of a president, the American Bar Association recommends that the date of the inauguration be advanced from March 4 to the third Monday in January. The association also advises that the congress elected in November shall meet on the second Monday of the following January. A bill has already been introduced by Senator Ashurst providing for similar changes.

## PARISIANS EAT ZEBU FLESH

Paris had been eating zebu steak for more than a week before it realized that it was not beef. The zebu, or Indian ox, is a member of the bovine family with short, backward-pointed horns and a large unshapely hump on its shoulders. The French bring them from Madagascar, and it was when the public saw a herd of 200 being driven into a slaughterhouse that they found out what they had been eating. The meat of the animal has long served for food and the hump especially, which consists mostly of fat, is relished. Some claim that the meat is more tender and delicate than beef, and after the discovery a few restaurants featured the dish on their menus.

## TAKE TO AMERICAN GAMES

All over Germany American athletes are being hailed as a substitute for German militarism, and a national conference of German Y. M. C. A. secretaries decided to obtain the services of an American athletic director.

A student's club in Hanover adopted a resolution to the effect that sport was a "moral antidote needed to save the German youth from further moral ruin."

Requests for funds and various athletic equipment have been made to the World Student Christian Federation, which organization announced that it would do all it could to further the movement.

## A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

A Scotsman, anxious as usual to "make a bit," hit upon the idea of collecting old tin cans and pieces of scrap iron. Having accumulated a good collection he sent them to a local junk shop. Somehow or other, however, they went astray and were delivered to the wrong place.

Imagine his surprise the next morning when he received the following letter from a garage: "Dear Sir: Your motor car to hand. We have never seen a worse smash, but we will do our best to put it together again. We send you herewith an estimate for the cost of repair and approximate date of delivery."

"Jimmy's got a great scheme to get out of school on nice days."

"How does he work it?"

"He goes out an' washes his face at recess an' the teacher thinks he's sick an' sends him home." — Ram's Horn.

## FORDNEY TARIFF AID TO MARKETS

**America's Business Will Develop Under Law, Experts Assert.**

Washington, Aug. 27.—One of the outstanding features of the Fordney tariff bill is its provisions to promote the sale of American goods in foreign countries. This is provided for in the reciprocal provisions of the bill, which are more liberal than in any tariff bill yet enacted.

One of the strongest provisions confers authority on the President to reduce all rates and duties 20 per cent in return for similar favors granted to the United States by any foreign country. This particular section contains no restrictions whatever upon the President. It does not require his bargaining with foreign countries to be ratified by the Congress. Any reciprocal agreements the President may make under this provision are permitted to remain in operation for a period of five years. Under another section the President is given complete authority to take retaliatory action against nations which impose discriminatory duties or embargoes upon American goods. Discriminatory duties are defined as duties, which, in comparison with tariffs in this country on the same products, are "higher and reciprocally unequal and unreasonable."

The President is granted other powers, subject, however, to ratification by the Congress, but which nevertheless are powers which lead to negotiations and trade agreements with foreign countries. One of these provisions empowers him to negotiate commercial treaties which provide not only for reduction of duties, but for the complete elimination of duties on specified articles. Two provisions deal especially with trade relations with Canada and empowers the President to negotiate trade agreements with Canada.

The other special provisions looking to trade agreements with foreign countries include stipulations that retaliatory duties on coal are to be imposed on nations which levy such duties on American coal. The Fordney bill puts coal upon the free list, but makes this provision for a retaliatory duty equal to any duty levied upon American coal, because Canada at present has a tariff against United States coal, while coal from Canada is admitted into the United States free. This does not affect the Eastern coal operators, but it is of vital importance to the American coal operators in Washington, who are compelled to compete in their home markets with Canadian coal, brought in free from Vancouver, while they are denied the opportunity of free competition in the Canadian markets. Another provision deals with automobiles and is directed principally at France, Italy and other European countries which have imposed very high tariffs on American cars, thus hindering the developing of the American automobile industry abroad. Still another provision deals with South American countries which have raised a very high tariff against American canned goods. In both of these latter instances it is believed that whereby the excessive duties now imposed against American products in foreign countries will be removed in return for lowering of the rates proposed in the Fordney tariff.

## GERMAN SEAMEN ENTER U. S.

It has been learned that a wide practice has sprung up in Germany of enlisting seamen at one cent a month on vessels bound for American ports. The object of the men is to take advantage of the U. S. seamen's act, which permits foreign seamen to land, and to flee to the interior. The same thing was done by the lord mayor of Cork, and in the United States at this time are about 40,000 Chinese who gained illegal entry in that way. Until the treaty is signed with Germany no Germans are permitted to enter America. The U. S. secretary of labor has announced his intention of asking for a law requiring the registration on arrival of all foreign seamen.

Attendant—Severe scalp wound, sir, accompanied by insensibility. Surgeon—Well, what have you done?

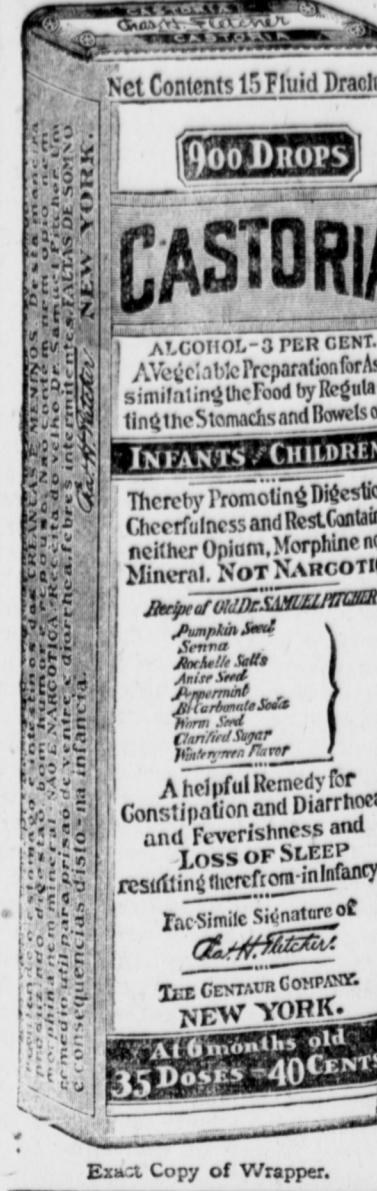
Attendant—Dressed the wound, sir, and gave him a little whisky and water.

Surgeon—Whisky and water? How did you expect an insensible man to swallow that?

Attendant—He asked for it, sir.

"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum, he's a good provider all right, but I'se alus skeered dat niggah's gwine ter get ketched at it."



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria**

Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of

*Dr. A. Fletcher*  
In Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

**\$1.75**

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

## TRANSPORTATION

"Chicago is more than twice as far from New York as it was six years ago. More than that—every place in the United States is now about twice as far from every other place as it was in 1914."

These rather startling assertions are made by Secretary Thompson of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in a statement released today.

The statement goes on to say:

"Of course, the number of miles between New York and Chicago, or any other two places that might be named, is just the same now as it always was—but miles are not the only things to measure by. We might use time, for instance, and it has been well said by an English writer that transportation, which constitutes the true commercial measure of distance."

"Geographically, Chicago is still 1,000 miles from New York, but, because of the increases made in freight rates during the past six years, the city on Lake Michigan is now, commercially 2,100 miles from tidewater, and every community in the country has been pushed back until it is twice as far away from the markets in which it either buys its supplies or sells its products as it was in 1914."

"The whole increase was not made at once—the country never would have stood for it if it had been. First it was five per cent in 1914; we must now pay two dollars or more. Now it is just as certain as fate itself that every increase in cost of transportation increases both the cost of living and of doing business and decreases the territory in which our products, whether of farm or factory, can be sold. But the most vital question today is not whether we shall pay one price or another for the transportation of our goods, but whether we can get them carried at all."

"In Europe they use waterways as well as railways. France, Belgium, Holland and Germany (as it was before the war), whose combined area is only one-seventh that of the United States, have 23,200 miles of waterways, of which they make a continually increasing use. The tonnage of goods transported on the waterways

of Germany in 1905 was five times as much as was carried in 1875, and it is more than a coincidence that, in every one of the twenty years ending in 1913, the foreign commerce of Germany, which is 53,000 square miles smaller than the State of Texas, exceeded that of the United States by hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Why should not the 28,000 miles of inland waterways in the United States be made available for use?"

## PERSHING FOR UNITED ARMY

Gen. Pershing's genius for leadership and administrative work has been again demonstrated by his order to weld the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserve into one effective unit ready to meet any emergency at any time. Gen. Pershing's policy is to rid the service of any partisanship and to bring about a feeling of co-operation among the forces, thus upbuilding the army and insuring greater efficiency in all branches. The most important thing he says, is to assure a highly-trained regular army and then to develop the national guard and the reserves.

## QUINTUPLETS BORN

The medical profession all over the world took interest in the case of the woman in Budapest who became the mother of five children at one time. It was said that such a case happens once only in 700,000 times. The woman in question was already a mother of 10, including one pair of twins. She left the hospital at the end of a month with all five babies in a healthy condition.

Schoolteacher (to little boy)—If a farmer raises 3,760 bushels of wheat and sells it for \$1.12 per bushel, what will he get?

Little Boy—A new auto, milking machine, cream separator, water system, electric light outfit, lightning rods, washing machine, tractor and cider mill.

Teacher—Johany, I suppose you know what a caterpillar is?

Johnny—Yes'm; it's an upholstered worm.

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### TELEPHONE

Farmers Mutual..... 59

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

### REPUBLICAN TICKET



For Circuit Judge—  
R. W. SLACK  
For Commonwealth's Attorney—  
CAUDE E. SMITH  
For Circuit Court Clerk—  
FRANK BLACK  
For Representative—  
IRA JONES  
For County Judge—  
R. R. WEDDING  
For County Court Clerk—  
E. G. BARRASS  
For County Attorney—  
OTTO C. MARTIN  
For Sheriff—  
G. A. RALPH  
For Tax Commissioner—  
ROY KEOWN  
For Jailer—  
NATHANIEL HUDSON  
For Coroner—  
W. A. HIMES  
For County Surveyor—  
C. S. MOXLEY  
For J. P. O. C., District No. 1—  
J. P. MCCOY  
District No. 2—  
FELIX SHAVER  
District No. 3—  
Q. B. BROWN  
District No. 4—  
J. R. MURPHY  
District No. 5—  
J. W. GRAY  
District No. 6—  
MACK MARTIN  
District No. 7—  
J. W. TAYLOR  
District No. 1—  
L. J. PICKEREL  
For Constable, District No. 7—  
R. H. BASHAM

If the moisture producers can  
break the drought that Volstead made  
they may command greater returns  
than they are receiving from farm-  
ers in some of the Western States.

Business remains shaky and stag-  
nant, as some writers and authorities  
state, due to the meagre or hand to  
mouth system of buying. Others say  
the main cause is due to the fact that  
the wage schedule has not been prop-  
erly equalized with current condi-  
tions that those in actual employment  
are demanding and receiving too  
much while the Country is flooded  
with idle labor. We imagine that in  
a measure, all are correct. It is na-  
tural for the wage earner to hold on  
to the last ditch, and the buyer, if  
he has sense, whether consumer or  
distributor, is only going to purchase  
today what he must have for tomor-  
row, or at least he provides for a very  
short space in future time. If the  
manufacturers and large producers  
could induce distributors to fill their  
houses from cellar to garret, and the  
retailers could, in turn induce the  
consumer to lay-by large stocks for  
future use, prices would never de-  
crease. So there are. The average  
consumer is determined to buy spar-  
ingly, just as the manufacturer is pur-  
chasing raw materials and stock for  
his use in small quantities and almost  
only as he is compelled to do so for  
daily use. It is only the original pro-

ducer who holds stock in quantities  
worth mentioning. If the man who  
is making ten dollars per day could  
share his job with the idle man who  
is unable to purchase, and the fellow  
who manufactures clothing and deals  
in other necessities of life could be  
induced to slice his profits according-  
ly, a double volume of business would  
result, maybe not a double amount,  
but to say the least of it, a very ma-  
terial increase would result and ev-  
erybody would have work, money, and  
be able to purchase and the wheels of  
industry would hum with the music of  
prosperity and contentment.

Some time ago Democratic papers  
all over the Country, not the least  
among which were the Courier-Jour-  
nal and Times, were pulling their  
hair and rending their clothing in  
deadly fear, with prophecies that  
the United States would, in humili-  
ation, sackcloth and ashes, be forced to  
take or make just such a treaty with  
Germany as she saw fit to impose  
upon us, and that this Country would  
lose all of the benefits derived by  
and thru the Versailles Treaty. Now,  
that a treaty has been signed with the  
"hated and much feared" Germans,  
by which it is generally agreed to by  
all, that the U. S. loses no benefits  
which would have been conferred upon  
it by the Versailles Treaty, they  
continue to berate and criticize the  
Authorities for taking the benefits  
while remaining out of the League  
of Nations. Because we co-operated  
with the Allies in subduing the warm-  
ing German is not reason sufficient  
for our joining Europe and with  
equal responsibility shouldering their  
every dispute and trouble for ages to  
come. What more do we wish?  
They say that through and by the  
Treaty our rights are amply safe-  
guarded. And, at the same time we  
are a free Nation, in position to move  
in the even tenor of our way, just as  
we were before the war. Whenever  
and wherever in our own judgment,  
the interests of civilization and hu-  
manity demands righteous assistance,  
we may go, of and by our own volition,  
as we did in the late case. Those who  
would cast reflection, odium, and as  
they say, dishonor, upon the United States  
for failure to join with the Old World, for  
weal or woe, were in the saddle and in  
control of the reins during the dark  
days from Aug. 1914 to the finish.  
If it was right and honorable to enter  
when we did, and we are not  
questioning it, upon whom does dis-  
honor rest for failure to do the res-  
cuing act at least two years prior to  
1917? Why wait so long to perform  
a duty? We have not assumed and  
neither have we received undue ad-  
vantage of any man or nation. We  
are billions of dollars in debt by rea-  
son of entering the war, have lost  
thousands of our young and older  
men and have suffered in other and  
innumerable ways. The late in doing  
so, we contributed our bit, have  
entered a treaty, altho yet unratified,  
supposedly just to the conquered  
and all that we could or ought to de-  
sire. Still they say we, as a Nation,  
are wallowing and floundering in  
dishonor because we do not choose to  
mark our future course and conduct  
in the affairs and at the beck and  
call of Europe as pledged by ex-  
President Woodrow Wilson acting as  
Lord-High Commissioner, created  
by himself. Instead of dishonor  
or for the U. S., it looks more like a  
case of Wilson's inability to deliver it.

This shop gave Duke, the foreman,  
a vacation from last Thursday to  
Tuesday evening, quitting time. He  
with his wife visited in Cromwell,  
went to Bowling Green and thru the  
oil fields of Warren and maybe Allen  
County, visited Auburn and Russell-  
ville, Central City and then back  
home, jaded and worn to a frazzle.  
Just as soon as we get the paper out  
and one or two jobs out of the way  
we are going to try to get the Board  
of Directors give Duke a little lay-off  
so that he may recuperate from his  
vacation.

We were scheduled to have a  
birthday last Sunday, but it was a  
failure, yes; a miserable fizzle. Time  
was when birthdays were welcomed,  
not only by the men celebrating the  
anniversary, but by his friends as  
well. Where fun, frolic and good  
cheer once reigned supreme great  
hunks of gloom have been placed by  
Volstead instead. Women of a cer-  
tain age rarely have a birthday, and  
now we rise to ask what's the use in  
a gentleman having one?

We were on the street the other  
night when some one was approach-  
ing in a car some 100 feet distant.  
Some person in the crowd wondering-  
ly asked as to who it was. Three  
men scope at one and the same time  
saying that it was Brookside, one of  
whom said that there had only been  
one auto license issued by the State  
for a car to make that quality and  
quantity of noise and Brookside bought  
that.

If we were to draw a picture of  
something that, which or who slak-  
ed his thirst in summertime from our  
ice water, warmed its slim, slender  
frame by the heat of our stove when  
the bleak and snow-laden winds  
come from the frozen north, reads  
our exchange, the Herald, on each  
and every Wednesday morning and  
our own paper each Friday morning  
while parked upon our desk and not  
infrequently one of our daily papers  
when we chance to lay it down and  
sometimes, even before we get to  
see it; yes, you guessed it the first  
time, it would look like a Bat. And,  
what is more, some time there is going  
to be a prefix attached to it like a  
brick.

### STRAY STREAKS

(By Fluke McFluke.)

Pearl Tweddell, carrier on rural  
route 4, says many things happen in  
the life of the average (and Pearl's  
not below the average) rural router  
while out routing which he wouldn't  
dare tell an envious neighbor or his  
wife.

Mont Johnson says he reckons that  
the dry weather sorter stunted the  
shucks on his corn, or something and  
that since the rains came nearly ev-  
ery ear of corn he has, has grown so  
dern fast they have gotten entirely  
out of the shuck. He is now scared  
that much of his corn will rot as in  
addition to the ears growing out of  
the shuck about one half of them  
have been bursted by the sudden  
growth of the corn. It looks like  
something is always coming up to  
worry the poor farmer, so Mont says.

This shop gave Duke, the foreman,  
a vacation from last Thursday to  
Tuesday evening, quitting time. He  
with his wife visited in Cromwell,  
went to Bowling Green and thru the  
oil fields of Warren and maybe Allen  
County, visited Auburn and Russell-  
ville, Central City and then back  
home, jaded and worn to a frazzle.  
Just as soon as we get the paper out  
and one or two jobs out of the way  
we are going to try to get the Board  
of Directors give Duke a little lay-off  
so that he may recuperate from his  
vacation.

We were on the street the other  
night when some one was approach-  
ing in a car some 100 feet distant.  
Some person in the crowd wondering-  
ly asked as to who it was. Three  
men scope at one and the same time  
saying that it was Brookside, one of  
whom said that there had only been  
one auto license issued by the State  
for a car to make that quality and  
quantity of noise and Brookside bought  
that.

If we were to draw a picture of  
something that, which or who slak-  
ed his thirst in summertime from our  
ice water, warmed its slim, slender  
frame by the heat of our stove when  
the bleak and snow-laden winds  
come from the frozen north, reads  
our exchange, the Herald, on each  
and every Wednesday morning and  
our own paper each Friday morning  
while parked upon our desk and not  
infrequently one of our daily papers  
when we chance to lay it down and  
sometimes, even before we get to  
see it; yes, you guessed it the first  
time, it would look like a Bat. And,  
what is more, some time there is going  
to be a prefix attached to it like a  
brick.

### BARNETT'S CREEK

Farmers in this vicinity are cutting  
tobacco.

Rev. Birch Shields filled his regu-  
lar appointment here Saturday and  
Sunday. A large crowd was present  
on Sunday.

Mrs. E. L. Brooks is on the sick  
list.

Miss Beulah Whittaker has a se-  
vere attack of yellow jaundice.

Rev. Birch Shields, of Cromwell,

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Regular Fall Term of

## Hartford Graded and High School

Will Begin

Monday, September 5

At 8:30 O'clock A. M.

The public, especially patrons of the school, in-  
vited to be present at the opening exercises.

Courses offered: Classical and Vocational Ag-  
riculture.

The school's high standard will be maintained.

MISS MARY MARKS, Principal.

# STAR THEATER

HARTFORD, KY.

Tuesday, September 6, 1921

## "Every Woman"

With

VIOLET HEMING,  
THEODORE ROBERTS  
WANDA HAWLEY,  
IRVING CUMMINGS,  
BEDE DANIELS,  
MONTE BLUE,  
RAYMOND HATTON  
CLARA HORTON  
MARGARET LOOMIS  
TULLY MARSHALL  
EDYTH CHAPMAN  
CHARLES OGLE  
MILDRED REARDON

The Greatest Woman Picture Ever Filmed.

Two shows. First show starts 7:15. Second show starts 9:15.

Friday, September 9, 1921

## THOMAS MEIGHAN

In William DeMilles' greatest production

## "Conrad in Quest of His Youth"

SEEKING THE LAST THRILL OF YOUTH.

Bachelor Conrad went back to his boyhood home—and found it cold and leaky. Went to his first dream maiden and found her fat and forty! Went to the passionate love of his youth—and fell asleep! "You're old, Conrad." "Old," he said, and was giving up the quest when—wow! A ROMANCE OF LIFE'S GOLDEN ADVENTURE.

One show only—8 o'clock.

CAUGHT! Caught in the rooms of a rogue and thief—by the man she loved! She the belle of her

set and daughter of a proud old house! What was the sinister power that ruled her at times a lovely, innocent girl—now an abandoned adventuress? A smashing tale of the diamond fields of Africa, unique in its picturesque scenes, vibrant with eerie mystery. You'll want to see the daring feats of professional jewel smugglers. You'll want to see the beautiful star in her Queen of Sheba gown.

One show only—8 o'clock. There will also be a good comedy each night.

ADMISSION 20c EACH NIGHT. DON'T MISS "EVERY WOMAN."

Saturday, September 10, 1921

## ETHEL CLAYTON "Sins of Rosanne" and JACK HOLT in

## Attention! Ladies and Gentlemen!

NEW LIFE FOR OLD CLOTHES



When Cleaned and Pressed on  
the Hoffman Sanitary  
Steam Press.

We have the best equipped and most up-to-date cleaning and pressing establishment in this section of the state. Prompt and first-class service guaranteed. Special attention given to parcel post packages. We give 24-hour service and all work guaranteed.

### OUR PRICES

Cleaned and Pressed

#### MEN'S LIST

Men's Suits (2 piece) .....	\$1.50
Men's Suits (3 piece) .....	\$1.75
Overcoats, medium .....	\$1.50
Overcoats, heavy and long .....	\$1.75

#### LADIES' LIST

Dresses, plain .....	\$1.50
Dresses, with drapery .....	\$1.75
Dresses, fancy .....	\$2.25
Coat Suits, plain .....	\$1.50
Coat Suits, with drapery .....	\$1.75
Skirts, pleated .....	\$1.00 up
Coats, long .....	\$1.50
Velvet Suits Steamed .....	\$3.00
Waist, fancy .....	.75

## SUNSHINE CLEANING & PRESSING CO., RHODES & LONG, Props.

Leitchfield, Kentucky.

## Louisville & Nashville Railroad ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

## EXCURSION FARE

\$2.58 Including War Tax

HARTFORD

TO

OWENS BORO

ACCOUNT

Daviess County Fair and Exposition  
Tickets on sale September 4th to 10th, inclusive.  
Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight September 12th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

# Ready to Show You



Our advance styles in Ladies' Coats, Coat Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Dresses and Millinery are now on display. "A trifle early," you may say. Not a bit; the early buyer gets the pick. Not so warm through August, is the promise of the weather man. This means that if you buy early that you will get full benefit of your purchase.

Our Suits are beauties in style and workmanship, and wonders in price—back almost to pre-war values. Wonderful array of dresses in all the leading styles and fabrics, colors, etc.

New Blouses in Georgette and Crepe de Chine, that formerly sold for \$10.00 and \$12.50; beautiful styles now

**\$5.95**

Advance Fall Millinery, consisting of Ready-to-Wear, Etc.

We can supply your early wants. Call and see us.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

**The Hartford Republican**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

## PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Dr. Pendleton was in Owensboro on business yesterday.

Mrs. S. T. Barnett spent last Friday in Madisonville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blankenship spent Wednesday in Owensboro.

Mr. R. D. Carter, Route 2, Beaver Dam, was a visitor at this office yesterday.

Mr. Edward Ford, of Louisville, will spend the week-end here, the guest of friends.

Mr. Otha Lee returned Sunday from a visit of several days with relatives of Greendale.

Judge and Mrs. John B. Wilson and family spent Sunday in McHenry, the guests of relatives.

Mr. Oscar Bennett went to Lexington Wednesday on a business trip. He will return home tomorrow.

Mr. Tony Johnson, who has been in Decatur, Ala., during the summer months will arrive here Saturday.

The young folks of the Methodist Sunday School were out hay riding last night. No hold-up has been reported.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bean returned yesterday from a two days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Cummings at Dundee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hunter, accompanied by Mrs. P. B. Taylor and Miss Susie May, motored to Owensboro yesterday.

Mr. Sam Davison and son L. B., and daughters Miss Elizabeth of Barrett's Ferry and Mrs. Catherine Street, of Whitesville, were in Hartford, yesterday.

Misses Helen and Amelia Barnett entertained the youngsters of their Sunday school classes with an all-day picnic Tuesday. The occasion was marked with lots of good eats and a genuine good time by all.

Miss Ruth Lowe of Hartford, is the guest this week of Miss Clara Wilson, Central City Argus.

Mr. Byron Foster of Shelbyville, Tenn., arrived here yesterday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Foster.

Rev. T. T. Frazier, pastor of the Hartford Methodist Church will preach at Hamlin's Chapel Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. John H. Thomas of Louisville, came down to Dundee, Sunday to visit her brother, Mr. Redford Bean, who is ill at his home.

Mrs. A. C. Porter has returned to her home here, after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Robertson of Heflin.

Judge and Mrs. R. R. Wedding, city, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lloyd of New Baymus, were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Coppage, near town.

Miss Lelia Glenn left yesterday for Central City, preparatory to resuming her position as head of the department of English in the High School of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Brashear and little daughter, Martha Elizabeth, and Master Lindon Thomas of Louisville, spent last week with relatives at Narrows.

Our old friend, E. B. Finley of Belzettown, was in Hartford Tuesday, and paid us a call while here. Mr. Finley is Deputy Tax Commissioner, under Mr. Ward.

Mrs. Sarah Bennett of Owensboro, arrived in Hartford Sunday, to spend two weeks with friends and relatives here and in the Washington and No-creek communities.

Mr. T. B. Caldwell returned to his home Tuesday, in Chicago, Ill., after spending several days in Hartford, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Joe T. Miller and Mr. Miller.

Rev. Russell Walker will preach at the Hartford Baptist Church, Sunday. Rev. Walker has just completed a month's vacation given him by his congregation.

Mr. C. F. Schampire returned to his home here Monday after spending a week with his daughters, Mrs. R. L. Tweddell, of Hillside and Mrs. Henry Hoover of Midland.

Messrs. N. A. Yeiser, City, Ulysses Trogdon and Hobart Tinsley, of the Washington country left Monday for Gates, Tenn., where they go to erect a couple or three buildings for Bond Bros.

Miss Mildred Stevenson, who has spent a month with friends and relatives in Chicago, Ill., and La Center and Paducah, returned to Hartford Sunday and has resumed her position with Barnes & Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Carson city, went to Madisonville last Friday. Mr. Carson returned Saturday, while Mrs. Carson who is under treatment of a specialist, will remain in the Hopkins County Metropolis ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. Herbert Sanders together with her children left yesterday for their home in Covington. Mrs. Sanders has been here for some time the guest of her brothers Messrs. U. S. and A. R. Carson and sister, Miss Electra Carson.

Uncle Thomas Greer of Beda, was in town Tuesday, he said to pay his taxes and banter some of the boys for a game at marbles or dollar pitching. Mr. Greer is very near the four-score mark in years, but he is still game and very active for one of his age.

The following young ladies will be the week-end guests of Misses Mary Warren and Kennedy Collins: Misses Bonnie Stringer, Central City, Margaret and Louise Potter, of Bowling Green, Pauline McCarthy of Henderson, and Thelma O'Bryan of Louisville.

Mr. John T. Rone of Centertown, has purchased the residence of Mr. Loney Minton on West Mulberry Street. Mr. Rone will move to same within the next thirty days. Mr. Minton will likely erect a residence at an early date on his lot on the Centertown pike.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, September 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer at public auction at my place on old Milton Taylor farm, 3 miles East of Hartford, spare work mules, 16 hands high; seven milch cows; five T. hay; 1000 bu. corn; farming implements, and household furniture.

1011p G. A. SCHROADER.

### BEADS ODDLY STRUNG

(By I. D. Claire.)

Hey there! Fluke, keep off my friend, Albert Cox. Albert and I have been pretty good friends since a certain oats harvesting incident, now some thirty years ago, and while I may prod him a little sometimes I will not stand for an outsider doing so.

Battie Nall's wife should not find it such a heavy burden to support him as long as the Republican office supplies him with ice water in summer and a stove to warm by in the winter.

I want to thank Bill Keene and others if there are others and I am strongly suspicious there are, who have left tobacco with Fluke, with direction to send to me. I appreciate their kind intentions if Fluke did confiscate the tobacco. However, I am fortunate in having a friend here who supplies me with the very highest grade of tobacco manufactured.

It looks mighty good to see so many, or probably all, of the defeated candidates coming out in manly cards, pledging their loyal support to the county ticket. Everybody admires a game loser.

Gay revelry had already gone from the cabaret and summer garden, and now comes Chief Petty and clamps the lid on the soft drinks bootleggers. All the joy of life has disappeared from the metropolitan city, and one had just as well live at Buckhorn or Elm Lick.

The dark, cloudy days of winter will soon be upon us again, but it is a comforting reflection that we shall have more moonshine than usual.

Near us is a church that has chimes that ring with wonderful softness and harmony. Late Sunday afternoon, while they were ringing, the Madam commented, "Isn't that music the sweetest you ever heard?" I remarked that it was, except just now I would prefer to hear the ring of the old courthouse bell at Hartford; whereupon she accused me of being old-fashioned. I told her I guessed I was.

I feel that it is a justice due to myself to make a report on the recent standing of my morals. I have not taken a drink in months, altho I have had it frequently offered me, and I have not been up town half dozen times in five months. In fact I am behaving so well that I sometimes suspicion it presages an early demise. You know the philosophers tell us that people are apprised by the subconscious mind of events to come. I feel real uneasy about the matter.

Mrs. Blank—My luck seems to leave me when I play cards.

Mrs. Fort—It isn't your luck, dear, it's your common-sense.

### BEAVER DAM

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jones and son of Owensboro, Ky., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Barnes.

Mrs. Edgar Vaughn and daughter, of West Frankfort, Ill., are visiting Mrs. Vaughn's mother, Mrs. Minerva Taylor.

Miss Ethel Williams who has been in Louisville has returned home.

Miss Lucile Burton is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Veller and daughter have returned to their home in Linton, Ind., after a visit with Mrs. Rum Veller.

Mrs. Ella Stevens is in Louisville the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. V. Thompson and Mr. Thompson.

Misses Bessie and Anna Alford have gone to Stone, Ky., to visit their sister, Mrs. Charles Williams and Mr. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Casey visited Mammoth Cave last week.

Mr. Tom Cooper is in St. Louis this week.

Mr. John Stevens of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Addie Taylor has gone to Central City, to accept a position in the school.

Misses Elizabeth and Eloise Austin have returned home after a visit with friends and relatives in Rochester.

Miss Virginia Stewell, of Louisville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. G. Young and Mr. Young.

Miss Innis Stevens, who has been ill for some time, is in St. Anthony's Hospital, Louisville, for examination and treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ferguson of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting Mrs. Ferguson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. McKinney.

Mr. J. W. Phillips is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williams.

Mr. Hamil King, of Oklahoma, is in town for a few days.

Miss O'Brien of Russellville, has arrived to take charge of the Mil-



## OUR AUTUMN STYLES

—in—

### Bradley Sweaters

possess the charm which distinguishes the Fashionable from the Commonplace.

The first day at school is about the most important day that comes to the little people—more important even than birthdays, for they come every year, but the first day at school is just ONE first day, never to be experienced but once. In the last few weeks many young scholars have been outfitted for school. We're offering many good values in our children's department with complete assortments of the school togs the kiddies need. The prices in every case are in keeping with the prevailing low levels.

Style and good looks are first essentials, but the way your Bradley wears and wears and wears is the quality that makes it the most popular garment in your wardrobe. You are invited to inspect our display of knitted coats, caps, scarfs, gloves, gauntlets and novelties. You will find them all of smart style and unusual quality.

Respectfully,  
**Carson & Co.**  
Hartford, Kentucky.

## Wire Fence

We have just received a car load of

### AMERICAN WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Barbed Wire, Nails and kindred articles. Lowest prices in six years. See us before buying.

**ACTON BROTHERS**  
HARTFORD, KY.

### Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

### EXCURSION FARE

\$6.27 Including War Tax

HARTFORD

TO

LOUISVILLE

ACCOUNT

### KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Tickets on sale Sept. 10 to 16, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Louisville before noon Sept. 17th.

Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight Sept. 19th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

linary Department in Cooper's store. Mr. and Mrs. William Chapman. Mrs. Arthur Miller of Tulsa, Okla. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Mason Taylor.

## Illinois Central System Shows How Taxes Have a Bearing on Railway Rates

Notwithstanding that for the past twelve months the railroads as a whole have earned almost no net return on the capital invested in them, many persons insist that freight and passenger rates be reduced, regardless of the costs of producing that transportation service which the public must have. We wish, therefore, to direct attention to the fact that the cost of producing transportation are still relatively much higher than the rates. We think it fair to ask the public to give consideration to what the railroads are having to pay for labor, materials, locomotives, fuel, cars, taxes and interest on borrowed capital before passing final judgment upon the reasonableness of present freight and passenger rates.

It is true that, effective July 1, railway wages were reduced 12 per cent, but they are still 108 per cent higher than they were in 1914—the year of the beginning of the great war which upset everything. Road locomotives cost 123 per cent more, switch engines cost 144 per cent more, gondola cars cost 117 per cent more, refrigerator cars cost 107 per cent more, box cars cost 122 per cent more, steel passenger coaches cost 100 per cent more and locomotive fuel costs 138 per cent more at present than in 1914. The Illinois Central System sold bonds in 1914 on a basis yielding less than 5 per cent to the purchasers. It recently sold \$8,000,000 of bonds running for fifteen years, and the best terms it was able to secure yielded a return of more than 7 per cent to the purchasers.

Take the single item of direct taxes for a ten-year period. The Class I railroads, which include all railroads having gross operating incomes of \$1,000,000 or more annually, paid \$98,626,848 in taxes in 1911. In 1920 the same railroads paid \$278,868,668 in taxes, an increase of \$180,241,820 or 183 per cent.

The Illinois Central System paid \$3,278,107.96 in taxes in 1911, while in 1920 it paid \$9,575,680.87, an increase of \$6,297,572.91, or 192 per cent.

But these are not the only taxes affecting transportation charges. When the shipper pays his freight bill, he should remember that 3 per cent of what the railroad's bill otherwise would be is added and collected by the railroad as a transportation tax. Likewise, when the passenger pays for his ticket, he should remember that 8 per cent of what he otherwise would pay the railroad is added and collected for the government as a transportation tax. Patrons generally consider only the total cost of freight and passenger transportation, and many think the railroads get the whole amount.

The transportation tax collected by the railroads for the government on freight bills in 1920 totaled \$129,710,329.80, and on passenger fares, \$103,099,633.36—a grand total of \$232,809,963.16! This vast sum is not included in any of the railway accounts. It was collected by the railroads acting as agents for the government and remitted directly to the government.

As the agent of the government the Illinois Central System collected from its patrons in 1920 the sum of \$3,084,072.54 as transportation tax on freight, and \$2,254,256.87 as transportation tax on passenger fares, a total of \$5,338,329.41! This is not included in the above mentioned item of \$9,575,680.87 direct taxes paid, but was collected and remitted directly to the government.

The question of abolishing the transportation tax is having consideration at Washington. The abolition of this tax would reduce railway rates without injury to the railroads.

We do not bring up the question of railway taxation in a spirit of complaint. We realize that all citizens and all businesses must bear their just proportion of the expense of government. We refer to the matter just now to make it clear that railway taxation must be added to the cost of transportation and necessarily has a bearing on freight and passenger rates.

The Illinois Central System has been striving for more than a year to present facts in regard to railway problems for the consideration of the public. The public will be able to decide for itself the advisability of such a course when it considers that the management of the Illinois Central System is the trustee of an investment in roadway and equipment of more than a half billion dollars. We realize that this property, and all railway property, will be dealt with accordingly as public sentiment develops and crystallizes. We feel, therefore, that we must present our case before the court of public opinion, and we are glad to do that, having an abiding faith in the fairness and justice of the people when they have the facts before them.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,  
President, Illinois Central System.

### "QUEENSHIP" OF FLOCK SETTLED

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 27.—After more than three months of "beak to beak" competition for the "queenship" of the poultry flock of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station farm the race was settled down to an endurance test between twin sister hens Nos. 1808 and 1844, according to station poultrymen. The "queenship" of the flock has been vacant since the death last spring of Lady Walnut Hill who held the world record for number of eggs laid during the five years of her life.

The question as to which of the contestants for royal honors should be elected developed soon after Lady Walnut Hill's death on May 9, hens Nos. 1808 and 1844 standing out as leading egg producers early in that month. The new queen of the flock will be given a name and her number will appear only on the farm books and the band on her leg, as soon as the race is decided, J. H. Martin, in charge of the station poultry work, has announced.

No. 1844 is now leading by eleven eggs. She started laying on November 12, 1920, almost one month before No. 1808 and up to August 23 had produced 190 eggs. Her rival who was handicapped by a late start, began laying on December 11, and up to August 23, had presented the station with 179 eggs. No. 1844 has been laying ten months, while No. 1808 has been in the race only nine months.

No. 1844 produced fifteen eggs in November; twenty-two in December; fifteen in January; twenty-one in February; twenty in March; fourteen in April; twenty-five in May; twenty in June; twenty-one in July, and seventeen up to August 23. No. 1808 laid ten eggs in December; twenty-three in January; eighteen in February; twenty-three in March; twenty-eight in April; twenty-four in May; der.

### GOOD HEALTH ADVICE

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30—All over Kentucky typhoid fever has been traced directly back to so-called "clear, cool spring water," Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Officer, declared here today, and persons who wish to reduce the chances of their contracting the disease will fight shy of drinking water from such sources.

It is not half well enough understood, Dr. McCormack continued, how typhoid is communicated from one person to another. "It can be acquired," he said, "only by swallowing some of the discharges from a person who has the disease. These discharges, emptied in an old style closet, trickle and seep thru the soil into the spring. As collectors of the seed of typhoid shallow wells act just the same as catch basins.

"It is known that flies also scatter the seed of typhoid. How much cheaper it would be to clear that manure pile, that old garbage, those other collections of filth and dirt where they breed than it is to have a dangerous and expensive case of sickness in one's home.

"The value of a life as determined by the courts is about \$4,000. Less than one-hundredth part of this sum would pay for the cost of an improved Kentucky closet, and protect land and tenant from a dangerous disease.

"The State is so anxious that this be done that it furnishes the labor free. All that it is necessary for any one to do is to supply the material and to notify the State board. A force of three men will be sent to construct the tank and nothing has to be paid for their labor.

"John dear" (for that seemed to be his name) began the new voter, addressing her husband, "how can we scratch a candidate intelligently if we do not know where he itches?" "You'll never see Mr. Jones again," said the minister. "Mr. Jones has gone to heaven."—Non-Partisan Leader.

### GEOLOGICAL NOTES

#### Highest Point In Connecticut.

Although Connecticut is very nearly our smallest State, only Rhode Island and Delaware containing fewer square miles, its altitude ranges from sea level to over two thousand feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The highest point, Bear Mountain, in Litchfield County, is 2,355 feet above the sea. The average elevation of the State is approximately 500 feet.

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#### Production of Asphalt Increases.

The quantity of native asphalt and native bitumens sold in the United States in 1920 was 198,497 short tons valued at \$1,213,908 according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. This was an increase of 125 per cent in quantity and of about 78 per cent in value over 1919. Gilsonite was reported from Uinta County, Utah, wurtzite (or elaterite) from Duchesne County, Utah, and grahamite from Pushmataha County, Okla.

\*\*\*

#### Surgeons agree that in cases of

Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds the first treatment is most important.

When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of

infection and the wound begins to

heal at once. For use on man or

beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic

and healing agents. Buy it now

and be ready for an emergency. Price 30¢, 60¢ and \$1.20. Sold by

Ohio County Drug Co.

in promoting national development the whole country must be mapped within this generation, or, even better, within the next decade. Practical engineers realize that every dollar of Federal and State funds appropriated for these surveys, if spent in the next 20 years, will save many dollars that otherwise must be spent by corporations and individuals in fragmentary surveys made for special purposes, and the worst feature of such an uneconomic procedure would be that it would provide no maps for the use of the general public.

\*\*\*

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and healing agents. Buy it now

and be ready for an emergency. Price 30¢, 60¢ and \$1.20. Sold by

Ohio County Drug Co.

\*\*\*

#### SHORT SKIRTS FOR SERVICE

Short skirts give feminine under-

pinnings a distinct experience of freedom almost equal to that of the

trousers of their brothers. They like

it. The sense of exposure which at

first embarrassed them, has dis-

appeared. Ankles are no longer sin-

ful. Open opportunity for open

walking, from the knees down, has been

openly arrived at. It marks

genuine progress in feminine liberty

of action as distinct an advance in

conventional reforms as the dropping

of the face veil by Turkish women,

or the unbound feet of the Chinese.

We hope American women will never

go back to the clogging long skirts.

—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

## Liberty Bicycles On Sale



Tires and accessories, featherweight Motor Bikes, Motors for bicycles, Telephones and Supplies, Line Construction Material, Electrical Supplies, Shoe and General Repair Shop.

If it's fixable we fix it. Both telephones.

## MUFFETT'S REPAIR SHOP Beaver Dam, Ky.

## Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy. In thousands have testified.

### FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

#### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, etc.

#### QUARRY IS AUTO GRAVEYARD

Part of an auto protruding above the water in an abandoned quarry near Summit, Ill., resulted in an investigation by authorities which disclosed the fact that the quarry, which is a great hole about 400 feet square and filled with water to a depth of 80 feet, contains over 100 autos piled one on top of another. License plates show that some of them have been buried for over two years. The less of the cars will be investigated in an attempt to learn if fraud has been resorted to in order to collect insurance.

The general tables are followed by sections giving data on domestic and foreign production, supplies, consumption, imports, exports, stocks, and prices for a series of years

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#### Progress of the Work Of Mapping

The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has published about 3,000 engraved topographic maps, which represent nearly 43 per cent of the area of the United States. These maps are the results of surveys made during a period of 34 years, and the results are fairly good in quantity and quality for a Government bureau which can go only as fast as appropriations will permit.

A few geologic maps were published by the Survey prior to 1880, some of them in atlases accompanying reports on regions in the West, and a few were published separately as photolithographs; but the 1-degree sheets of northwest New Mexico and northeast Arizona, known as Wingate and Mont Taylor, N. Mex., and Fort Defiance, Tusayan, Marsh Pass, and Canyon de Chelly, Ariz., published in 1886, were the first topographic maps printed by the Geological Survey from engraved plates.

Eight States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio—have been completely mapped, and the work of mapping the State of New York is more than 90 per cent completed. Several States are actively cooperating with the Survey in this work and in 1920 contributed to it a total of nearly \$200,000.

With nearly 60 per cent of the area of the country entirely unmapped and much that has been mapped in need of resurveys, and with the largest mapping organization in the country surveying only about 40 per cent of the area in 40 years, the logical demand is for more speed. If the maps are to serve their full purpose

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

\*\*\*

#### TWO VOTE AT ELECTION

A special election at which there were only two voters—a farmer and his wife—has just been held near Plainfield, Ill. The election was ordered by the county superintendent of schools, to determine whether the farm should be annexed to the Plainfield district or not.

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#### FINED FOR SUNDAY SPORTS

For violating a city ordinance forbidding Sunday games in Lincoln, Nebr., eight boys caught pitching horseshoes on a vacant lot at University, were arrested and fined \$5 each.

## FOR ONE MONTH WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS OF CONSUMPTION

30¢ a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 30¢ in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.

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LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS 6.

## USE LIV-VER-LAX

### For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safe, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50¢ and \$1 in bottles. None guaranteed without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by

G. M. WILLIAMS, Hartford, Conn.

\*\*\*

For Sale at your Dealer

## FARM DEPARTMENT.

### Standards For Raisin Bread And Buttermilk.

Tentative definitions for raisin bread, and buttermilk, evaporated and dried, have been added to the food standards already published by the joint committee on definitions and standards, consisting of representatives from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Definitions and standards for canned tomatoes, tomato products, chili sauce and catsup, citrus fruits, canned corn, and cacao products already have been made and published tentatively, in order to give all interested persons an opportunity to become acquainted with the definitions and to offer any criticisms or suggestions for improvement.

After adoption, these standards will be referred to the Federal and State food officials for their guidance. The consumer is benefited by the acceptance of a standard in food products, and the trade also is helped by the elimination of unfair competition.

Prof. Richard C. Miller, extension specialist in sheep husbandry of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, expects to see large results from the wide distribution of the purebred animals throughout the state. Prof. Miller attended the sale and aided a large number of the 2,000 farmers present in making their selections. He declared himself pleased with the quality of the animals offered and the response and interest of the farmers present.

### Department Holds Grain Company Under Fraud Act.

Findings of the Secretary of Agriculture just issued showed several violations of section 5 of the United States grain standards act by the Schoggins Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Investigation showed a practice on the part of this firm to quote prices on wheat according to the Federal grades with the statement added "no dockage."

When the wheat was inspected by licensed inspectors, it was found to contain from 1 to 5 per cent of dockage in the different ears. Notwithstanding this, the Schoggins Grain Co. disregarded the notation of dockage on the certificates in representing the grade of the wheat to their consignees and invoiced the same at the price agreed upon in the contracts.

### Poultry Suggestions for Late August

Market the surplus cockerels this month, either as broilers, fryers or roasters, as soon as they are large enough.

Cull and market all hens molting to any great extent this month. After molting begins egg production stops, and the hen is carried at a loss. Early molters are not worth carrying for another year. The Department of Agriculture advises against keeping them.

Keep the young stock growing by liberal feeding.

Put nests in the houses occupied by the pullets. A few may begin to lay, and eggs laid on the floor are likely to get broken and lead to the habit of egg eating.

Figure on seeding down any poultry yards or runs not in permanent sod. Rye, winter oats and winter wheat are good crops for poultry yards.

### Hogging Off Corn Best Way To Fatten Porkers.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30.—With indications pointing toward a low price for corn and a fair price for hogs during the coming fall, Kentucky farmers can market their grain and produce pork in no better way than by turning hogs into their corn fields to hog off the crop, according to swine specialists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. This method of preparing swine for the market involves less labor in feeding and in addition results in the greatest returns from manure and crop residues. The hogs are also kept in a more healthy condition and should make more rapid gains when fed in this manner. Results obtained in station experiments show that it is best to use hogs weighing about 100 pounds in hogging off fields. If the animals are smaller than this they are unable to get the corn down while larger animals do not make as economical gains. The experiments showed that it payed to start hogging the corn down about the time it had passed the glazed stage, putting enough animals in the field to clean up the crop in about 35 or 40 days. Corn and soybeans should be hogged down about the time the beans are in the dough stage. According to results obtained by the station, tankage fed in a self feeder as a supplement to corn made the best combination for hogging-off purposes. This method of feeding resulted in an average daily gain of 1:47 pounds of pork on

each of the animals. Corn and soybeans were next best, according to the experiments, and gave an average daily gain of a little more than a pound of pork.

She—I suppose it is a genuine antique?

Dealer—Why, of course it is, madam! And, besides, it is the very latest thing in antiques!

Herbine is the medicine that cures biliousness, malaria and constipation. The first dose makes you feel better, a few additional doses cures completely. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

### RECORD FOR PANAMA CANAL

During the last fiscal year over 11,590,000 tons of commercial cargo was carried through the Panama canal, or 24 per cent more than for any preceding year, while the tolls amounted to \$11,276,000, or 33 per cent more than any previous year. In addition there were about 454,000 tons of cargo carried on U. S. government vessels free of toll. American, British and Japanese ships carried 90 per cent of the total commercial tonnage. The total number of ships passing through the canal was 2892.

### Despondency.

Sufferers from indigestion are apt to become discouraged and feel that complete recovery is not to be hoped for. No one could make a greater mistake. Hundreds have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and can now eat anything that they crave. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. If you have not tried them do so at once.

### MR. CRANE CROSSES RUSSIA

After 50 days of very eventful traveling Charles Crane, former minister to China, reached the western border of Russia. He started with a supply of pins, needles, toothbrushes and tobacco to pay his way thru the soviet country, but two officials of the Chita government of Eastern Siberia, both former residents of the United States, fooled him into believing that Lenin had revoked his passport and persuaded him to give his supplies to their hospitals and themselves. He proceeded on his way with his four companions and three trunks full of money, and when he reached Riga he had reached the bottom of his trunks. The Chinese cook received a million rubles a day to purchase supplies, while railroad fares and other expenses were paid for by millions. He got 10,000 rubles for three dollars. They took baths at as many towns as possible, for which they paid 3000 rubles each. Several days were spent at Moscow and Petrograd where conditions were studied and data secured for the state department.

If your child is pale and sickly, picks at the nose, starts in the sleep and grinds the teeth while sleeping, it is a sure sign of worms. A remedy for these parasites will be found in White's Cream Vermifuge. It not only clears out the worms, but it restores health and cheerfulness. Price 35c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

### STRIKE ON WAR MATERIAL

Workers in a munitions plant at Roubaix refused to manufacture war supplies to be sent to Greece and Turkey. The men included 500 technical workers who are hard to replace and who absolutely refused to make another hand grenade. The strike was under the direction of communists and broke out after the owners of the plant had given orders for increased production. The reds at other plants in Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne were said to be considering a similar movement. The red newspapers have for weeks been carrying on a campaign against furnishing war material to Poland and Rumania. Railroad unions scheduled meetings to decide whether to prevent a general strike the sending to Rumania of hundreds of airplanes and field-guns waiting on railroad sidings.

What is the capital of Persia?" asked the teacher. "I know" stammered the student, "but I can't find the word to express it."—Houston Post.

Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?

Thomas—(after reflection) —A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as "The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter!" "Halter" is a conjunction, because it connects the horse to the fence.—Harper's Bazaar.

### CITY COUNCIL MAY BE SENT TO JAIL

Refusal To Levy High Tax On Over-Crowded Poplar Starts Near Revolt.

By W. K. WALTER  
(Louisville Herald)

London, Aug. 12—If ever there is a revolution in London everybody knows it will come from the so-called East End, which comprises roughly 3,000,000 of London's population, a huge overcrowded, overtaxed area. It is there where suffering from unemployment is always most keenly felt and where spasmodic unemployment riots were as barometric warnings in the unsettled weather of social conditions. The latest sign of unrest is an entirely new phenomenon, and one with which the national authorities are finding it more difficult to deal than with any mere acts of disorder. For the new revolt is constitutional; the rebels actually have the law on their side.

Poplar is a borough of about 200,000 population in the East End. It has its own borough or city council, on which the local labor party won forty-three out of forty-nine seats at the last election. Poplar is the poorest district in London, but it pays the highest taxes, higher than Westminster or Kensington, which are the wealthiest districts. This is not because local administration costs more in Poplar, but because every borough has to collect a certain share of the administrative expenses of Greater London. Poplar has a taxable valuation of about \$4,000,000 only, while Westminster is valued at nearly \$40,000,000 and Kensington at about \$15,000,000.

Even in 1917 a Poplar householder paid 60 per cent on his assessed valuation for local taxation; a Westminster householder paid 34 per cent and in Kensington the rate was 28 per cent. Since then these rates have increased to such a degree that if Poplar paid its share of Greater London expenses, as well as its own expenses, Poplar householders would have to pay 220 per cent to clear the borough of its debts, and after that a regular annual rate of about 120 per cent.

**Poplar Over-taxed.**  
When the Labor majority came into power they found themselves already thousands of pounds in arrears. They found also a community suffering from unemployment as possibly no other community in the world has ever suffered. They found householders literally unable to pay higher taxes and landlords unable to do so without raising the rent to such a price that half the population would have had to move out on the street, a contingency against which there existed a national law regulating increase of rent.

The council thereupon refused to make any further payment to the Greater London authorities, and decided not to make any tax levy at all for that purpose. They collected taxes sufficient to pay their own local administration, including the special poor relief fund which by law they were entitled to do. But not a penny would they pay to the Greater London authorities, they declared, until the share of their district assessment was reduced to a fair proportion as compared with the contributions of the wealthier burroughs.

The Greater London authorities then went to court and sued the Borough of Poplar for the amount due and obtained a judgment against the borough. On appeal, however, this proceeding was declared illegal. The appeal judges were very severe with the lawyers of the Greater London authorities for their extraordinary and illegal procedure. The point was established that no process can lie against a corporate body like a borough council.

**Half and Half.**  
If that had been the end of it Poplar would have won its right to refuse payment for its share of the general expenses of London; if the other 26 boroughs had thought fit to exercise that right there would have been no funds for the London City Council, which administers Greater London. The judges had to get the Greater London authorities out of the difficulty somehow, so they made a curious decision. They decided that altho the councilors (acting as a council) were within the law and could not be sued for payment of the central contribution, they had no right (as individual citizens) to do so; and they further ruled that if (as citizens) they continued to do so (as councilors), they had every right to do, they would (as citizens) have to go to jail, altho (as councilors) they could remain free and unassassable by the law.

At first it appeared that the whole council (as citizens) would have to go to jail. It seemed a senseless proceeding and as if the Greater London authorities would be no nearer getting their Poplar contribution than before. But then it was found that the judge's order

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INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

dealt only with those councillors who had (as citizens) voted against the Greater London contribution.

In this way it was intended that the rest of the council should meet and vote the necessary tax ordinances while the others were in jail. But then it was discovered that so many of the councillors were liable to imprisonment, and quite willing to go to prison for what they believed a righteous cause, that there would not be a sufficient number of councillors left to form a quorum!

And that is how the matter stands, each side unable to move for fear of giving the other an advantage. If the councillors are arrested and sent to jail (as citizens) there will be forty-three cases of false imprisonment to be tried before anybody can be given further thought to the collection of greater London taxes. Habeas corpus, too, must have its day, or forty-three days, and not even the lawyers can foretell how many cases might be developed on the ground of illegal interference with the Borough of Poplar administration.

Meanwhile it looks as if the rebels were going to get what they really want, namely, radical reform of London's antiquated system of assessment and taxation.

George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, is the leader of the Poplar rebels and has such a large following in the East End that there are other reasons why the authorities do not wish to put him in jail for such a debatable "crime" as this vigorous but not unruly method of seeking reform of an obviously unjust system of taxation.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTOR OIL

A QUAKERS WISDOM

That we are not only the victims or the beneficiaries of our environment, but the actual makers of it, at least to a large extent, is a thought that is gradually finding its way into human consciousness. Here is an old story that illustrates the point.

A man who had just moved into a small Pennsylvania town, fell into conversation with an old Quaker who was accustomed to sit on a bench in the quiet square in the center of the village. "What kind of people live here?" asked the newcomer.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the Quaker.

"Oh, they were mean, narrow, suspicious, and very unfair," answered the man.

"Then," said the Quaker, "I am sorry friend, but thee will find the

same manner of people here."

Not long afterward, the old Quaker was accosted by another man who had come to live in the town. "What sort of people are they here?" said the stranger.

"What manner of people didst thee live amongst before?" inquired the old man.

"Friend," he answered, "they were the finest folks in the world. They were friendly, kind and lovable, and I hated to leave them."

The old Quaker beamed. "Welcome neighbor," he said, "be of good cheer for thee will find the same good people here!"

### Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy In Michigan.

Mrs. A. H. Hall, Caseville, Mich., says, "I wish to thank you for your grand, good medicine, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. We are never without it in the house, and I am sure it saved our baby's life this summer."

Mrs. Mary Carrington, Caseville, Mich., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for years and it has always given prompt relief."

### ALLOW MIDSHIPMEN TO SMOKE

A recent order issued by Admiral H. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Annapolis naval academy, has revoked the long standing edict which prohibits midshipmen from smoking. Under the new order they may now smoke wherever and whenever they please except while about the streets of the city in uniform. Admiral Wilson in speaking of the matter said he did not wish to encourage the use of the weed altho he does not feel that moderate indulgence will harm the men.

### SENTENCE FIVE TO CHURCH

Five men of Washington, N. C., convicted of stealing auto supplies were sentenced to attend church regularly for one year. The defendants had their choice of working on the county roads or of going to church.

### MUSTACHE IS PLUCKED OUT

Just after he had placed his day's receipts in his safe, three bandits entered the office of Stephen Vassilopoulos, a Coney Island Merchant, bound him hand and foot and plastered adhesive tape over his eyes and mouth. While two attempted to open the safe the third tortured the victim by plucking his mustache, whisker by whisker. After working half an hour on the safe the burglars compelled Vassilopoulos to open it

for them and scaped with \$2100 in currency.

## Was Very Weak

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

### TAKE

# CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui." Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

All  
Druggists

L 76

6 BIG DAYS

Labor Day  
\$600 Derby

Majestic Exposition  
SHOWS

2 Bands

6 BIG NIGHTS

# Daviess County Fair and Exposition

OWENSBORO, KY.

September 5-6-7-8-9-10, 1921.

Largest Exhibits. 2 FREE ACTS Each Day. Pacing, Trotting and Running Races. Aeroplane Flights Each Day.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of execution No. 113C, directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Ohio Circuit Court, in favor of John Godsey vs. J. T. Park, et al. in the sum of one hundred (100) dollars with 6% interest from the 3rd day of June 1915 until paid and cost, amounting to \$26.66 and the cost of this sale, and by virtue of vendi exponas No. 1151, issued thereon from the same office on the 17th day of August 1921, directing me to sell the hereinafter described property, I or one of my deputies will on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921 between the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Hartford, Ohio County, Ky., expose for sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to make plaintiff's debt interest and cost and the cost of this sale, two tracts of land in Ohio County, Ky., on the waters of Caney Creek and described as follows:

First tract on the waters of Caney Creek and beginning at a mulberry N. E. corner to Mrs. Moore's land in J. S. Park line; then with J. S. Park's line S. 66 E. 97 poles to a stone, J. S. Young's corner; thence with said Young's line S. 36 W. 150 poles to a stone on the side of a branch; thence down said branch as it meanders when reduced to a straight line N. 75 W. 95 poles to a stone in Branch; thence with said branch N. 33 W. 10 poles to a stone, corner Mrs. Moore, thence with said Moore's line N. 33 E. 110 poles to a stone; thence with another of the Moore lines N. 47 E. 48 poles to the beginning, containing 99 3/4 acres and being the same land conveyed to defendant J. T. Park by Dudley B. Park by deed dated 25th day of Aug. 1891 and recorded in deed book 12 page 158, subject, however, to a mortgage for \$716.00 made by said J. T. Park to the Citizens' Bank of Hartford, Ky., on the 26th day of Dec. 1916, and transferred by said Citizens' Bank to J. F. Park, June 26, 1916, and recorded in Mortgage Book 10, page 29, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

2nd tract: Beginning at a stake in a large drain, corner to Snyder, running Southeast course 26 poles; thence easterly course 27 poles to a beech in a small drain in Snyder's line; thence with the meanders of said branch 26 poles to the mouth of a smaller drain; thence up said drain a north east course 16 poles to two small cherry trees, standing in said drain; thence easterly course 12 poles to a stone; thence a northern course 22 1/2 poles to a stone; thence an easterly course 17 poles to a small ash on the bank of a small drain; thence a northern course 14 poles to a large drain to a stone; thence down said drain in a western course 98 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 23 acres and being the same land conveyed to the defendant J. T. Park by J. R. L. Mason and wife, S. J. Mason, by deed dated 22 day of April 1901 and recorded in deed book 24 page 134 Ohio County Court Clerk's office. Subject, however, to a mortgage in favor of Frank Landrum for the sum of \$175.00 with 6% interest thereon from 15th day of February 1913, until paid. Said mortgage is of record in Mortgage Book 10, page 386 Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

Which said property has been levied upon as the property of J. T. Park, subject to said respective mortgages, and ordered sold by said vendi exponas. Said sale will be made on a credit of six months, bonds with approved security required bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum

from day of sale until paid and having the force and effect of a sale bond.

Witness my hand this the 17th day of August 1921.

S. A. BRATCHER,  
Sheriff Ohio County.

Jno. B. Wilson, Attorney. 8t3

◆◆◆

Al Falfa—Do you think it's goin' to rain Tim?

Timothy Hay—Don't know Al; what's your idee?

Al—Well, my old grandad used to say about this time of year that if we don't get rain before dogdays, we'll get it after.

◆◆◆

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Jerry J. Tilford, deceased, will please present same, properly verified, to Mrs. Jerry J. Tilford, Admxx. at her home at Fordsville, Ky., within sixty days hereafter.

This Aug. 12, 1921.

7t3p A. D. KIRK, Atty.

◆◆◆

The young housekeeper walked into the butcher shop and rapped smartly on the counter. "I want a chick-en," she said.

"Do you want a pullet?" asked the butcher.

"No," replied the young housekeeper. "I want to carry it."

◆◆◆

Willie (compelled to wash his face)—Boo hoo! Boo Hoo!

Young n other—What's the matter Willie?

Willie—I don't see why I can't powder and paint my face when it's dirty, as you do, instead of always havin' to wash it.

◆◆◆

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.  
C. W. Taylor, Guardian, etc., Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of Sale.  
Euna J. Taylor, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the above styled court directed to me in the above styled action, directing me to sell the herein-after described real estate for the purpose of paying the costs of the said action and the costs of this sale and dividing the balance of the proceeds among the parties entitled thereto, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday the 19th day of September, 1921, (it being the first day of the regular September term of the Ohio Circuit Court,) at about the hour of 12:30 o'clock P. M., on a credit of six months, the following described real estate situated and being in Ohio County, Ky., and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in Levi Taylor's line 112 1/4 poles west of said Levi Taylor's N. E. corner; thence W. 112 1/4 poles to a stake in said Levi Taylor's line; thence N. 283 poles to a stake in John Brown's line; thence E. 112 1/4 poles to a stake at George W. Leach's N. W. corner; thence S. 283 poles to the beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less."

The purchaser will be required to execute bond, with security to be approved by the Commissioner, immediately after sale, said bond payable in six months and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid and to have the force and effect of a judgment and a lien will be retained on the land sold to further secure the payment of the purchase money bond."

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, this the 29th day of August, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN, M. C. O. C.  
M. L. Heavrin, Atty.

#### NOTICE

Ohio Circuit Court.  
R. B. Martin, executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, deceased, Plaintiff.  
vs.—Notice of Sale.

Ex parte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court I as executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, September 5th, 1921, (it being the first day of the regular September term of the Ohio County Court) at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., upon a credit of three and six months, or for cash if the purchaser desires the following described personal property, viz:

Five shares of the capital stock of the Beaver Dam Deposit Bank, of Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky, being the same owned by W. N. Martin, deceased.

The purchaser will be required to execute bonds immediately after sale, with good security to be approved by me, unless he pays cash. Said bonds, if executed, shall be in equal installments due and payable in three and six months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid, and to have the force and effect of a judgment.

Given under my hand this the 16th day of August, 1921.

R. B. MARTIN,  
Executor of the estate of W. N. Martin, Deceased.  
Heavrin & Martin, Attorneys.

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NOTICE

All persons owning land affected and which has been assessed in the Roy Muffett Drainage District are hereby notified to call on C. O. Hunter, County Treasurer of Ohio County, and pay their assessment on or before the first day of October, 1921. On all assessments not paid on or before that date the Board of Drainage Commissioners will issue bonds pursuant to law for all unpaid assessments.

Given under our hands this the 24th day of August, 1921.

BOARD OF DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS, of Ohio County.

By S. T. BARNETT, Chairman.

M. A. FOGLE, Secretary. 9t2

◆◆◆

FOR SALE

One first class, saddle and harness horse, seven years old. The price is right.

JAMES A. TATE,  
Hartford, Ky.

◆◆◆

TAXES NOW DUE

Tax Bills for 1921 have been placed in my hands for collection. You are requested to call and settle so that we may both get the matter behind us. Early settlement will save trouble, don't neglect this matter. Pay now.

S. A. BRATCHER,  
Sheriff Ohio Co.

◆◆◆

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned land owners will on Mon-

day, the 5th day of September, 1921, file their petition in the Ohio County Court asking the Honorable Mack Cook, Judge of said court, to establish a public road from the Dan Station and Yenon public road to Horse Branch, in Ohio County, Kentucky, over the following route:

Beginning at Dan Station and Yenon public road on G. J. Hoover's land; thence running a southeastern direction with the I. C. R. R. Company line of right of way across said G. J. Hoover's land a distance of about 50 yards to the land of Park and Denton; thence across said land of Park and Denton the same course about 200 yards to the lands of Ernest Woodward, thence across said Woodward's land about 150 yards to E. C. Wilson's land; thence across said Wilson's land the same direction about 300 yards to N. G. Boswell's land; thence across said Boswell's land the same direction 200 yards to the land of El Ford, thence across said Ford's land in the same direction about 300 yards to D. Kirk's land; thence across the lands of said Kirk, the same direction about 400

yards to the lands of W. L. Wilson; thence across the lands of said Wilson the same direction about 500 yards to the lands of D. T. Wilson; thence across the lands of said Wilson the same course about 500 yards.

G. J. HOOVER,  
JACK WALKER,  
N. G. BOSWELL.

By C. S. Moxley, County Engineer.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad  
ROUND TRIP  
EXCURSION FARE  
HARTFORD  
TO  
LEXINGTON  
ACCOUNT  
BLUE GRASS FAIR

Tickets on sale Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive in Lexington before noon Sept. 10th.

Tickets good for return to reach Hartford before midnight Sept. 12. For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

## WE ANNOUNCE

THE ARRIVAL OF

## FALL GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Dresses, Coat Suits, Cloaks,  
Skirts, Waists, Sweaters,  
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes  
And a large assortment of  
Ladies' and Children's Hats.



We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our store and give us a look.

Our Ready-to-Wear is of the latest style, excellent quality, and almost back to pre-war prices. You will be surprised when you see the quality and prices. If you are in, need of high-class, dependable merchandise, at a reasonable cost, we can supply your wants. We have always stood for quality and service.

**COOPER BROS.,**

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.